


Subject	Year	Month	
Mathematics	8	January	
Topic:			
LINEAR SEQUENCES			4 LESSONS
Content (Intent)			
<p>Prior Learning</p> <p>Y7 Sept :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filling the gaps in any given sequence - Find the nth term of a linear sequence 	<p>Future Learning</p> <p>Year 9 : Fibonacci sequences and quadratic sequences (with a recap on linear)</p>		
<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate terms of a sequence from a term-to-term rule • Generate terms of a sequence from a position-to-term rule • Find the nth term of a given sequence • Use the nth term of a sequence to deduce if a given number is in a sequence 	<p>For teaching purposes</p> <p>POSSIBLE QUESTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show me a sequence that could be generated using $4n \pm c$. • What's the same, what's different: 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, ..., 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, ..., 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, ... and 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, ...? • The 4th term of a linear sequence is 15. Show me the nth term of a sequence with this property. And another... • Convince me that the nth term of the sequence 2, 5, 8, 11, ... is $3n - 1$. <p>POSSIBLE MISCONCEPTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenny says the 171 is in the sequence 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, ... Do you agree with Kenny? Explain your reasoning. • may think that the nth term of the sequence 2, 5, 8, 11, ... is $n + 3$. • may think that the (2n)th term is double the nth term of a linear sequence. • may think the nth term of the form '$ax \pm b$' must start with 'a'. 		
Pedagogical notes (implementation)	How will understanding be assessed & recorded (Impact)		
<p>If the pupils understand the 3 times table can be described as '3n' then the linear sequence 4, 7, 10, 13, ... can be described as the 3 times table 'shifted up' one place, hence $3n + 1$.</p> <p>Exploring statements such as 'is 171 in the sequence 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, ...?' is a very powerful way for pupils to realise that 'term-to-term' rules can be inefficient and therefore 'position-to-term' rules (nth term) are needed.</p> <p>Notation T(n) is often used when finding the nth term of sequence</p>	<p>End of term Assessment in March End of Year Assessment in June 8BAM9 Sequences</p> <p style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">How can parents help at home?</p> <p>MathsWatch clips (Qualification KS3) A11a, A11b, A11c</p>		
Further reading/discussion			
<p>Reading / Enrichment</p> <p>KM: Spreadsheet sequences</p> <p>KM: Generating sequences</p> <p>KM: Brackets and sequences</p> <p>KM: Maths to Infinity: Sequences</p> <p>KM: Stick on the Maths: Linear sequences</p> <p>NRICH: Charlie's delightful machine</p> <p>NRICH: A little light thinking</p> <p>NRICH: Go forth and generalise</p>	<p>Literacy</p> <p>Sequence Linear Term Difference Term-to-term rule Position-to-term rule Ascending Descending</p>	<p>Numeracy Links</p>	<p>Careers Links</p> <p>Designer Scientist Landscape</p>